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egony, he holds that neither exists in the strict sense, namely that ids may escape from the germ-cells to produce modification in the surrounding maternal tissues, or to be transferred thence into subsequent germ-cells.—GEORGE H. SHULL.

**Heterostyly in Primula.**—The inheritance of heterostylism in *Primula* has been investigated by BATESON and GREGORY,<sup>13</sup> who find that there is general agreement with Mendelian expectation, the short style being dominant over the long style. A second character, a yellow flush in the center of the flower, which was found associated with an "equal-styled" condition, also proved to be Mendelian and capable of being transferred by crossing to the short-styled form. The investigation showed that whenever the yellow flush occurs in a combination in which the long style would be expected, the styles do not develop beyond the level of the anthers, thus forming the "equal-styled" type. Several aberrant results were observed, the most noteworthy being a case in which a single plant indicated a different composition of its germ-cells, according as it was used as the pollen-parent or pistil-parent.—GEORGE H. SHULL.

**Asparagus rust.**—SMITH<sup>14</sup> has published a final account of his investigation of the asparagus rust in California. One of the most important results of his work is the demonstration of the fact that the spores of this rust depend upon dew for the moisture required for germination. The more detailed account of the water relation of this rust was published in this journal.<sup>15</sup> This discovery suggested certain practical methods of controlling the rust, such as planting the rows with the wind and preventing weeds and other plants or trees from forming a windbreak close about the asparagus field. In other words, the field should be well ventilated. The bulletin will long continue to be the standard work of reference for information upon the subject.—E. MEAD WILCOX.

**Potato scab.**—HENDERSON<sup>16</sup> has recently published the results of his studies of the methods of control of the potato scab. He found that rolling the potato tubers in sulfur did not prevent the scab, and this is in accord with results secured by other investigators. Formalin and corrosive sublimate gave equally good results with the factor of safety in use in favor of the formalin. If treated potatoes were planted in soil in which "scabby" potatoes had grown the previous season, the scab appeared in spite of the treatment. This emphasizes the necessity of preventing new ground from becoming infected with the disease by planting none but healthy tubers.—E. MEAD WILCOX.

<sup>13</sup> BATESON, E., and GREGORY, R. P., On the inheritance of heterostylism in *Primula*. Proc. Roy. Soc. London B. **76**:581-586. 1905.

<sup>14</sup> SMITH, R. E.—Asparagus and asparagus rust in California. Bull. Calif. Exp. Stat. **165**:1-99. figs. 1-46. 1905.

<sup>15</sup> SMITH, R. E., BOT. GAZETTE **38**:19-43. figs. 1-21. 1904.

<sup>16</sup> HENDERSON, L. F., Potato scab. Bull. Idaho Exp. Stat. **52**:1-8. 1906.